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(From the Glasgow Herald.)

The three men had not been more than five minutes in the pit when the accident occurred; but, strange to say, they did not discover it for several hours. They continued to work away unconscious of the peril of their position, until the explosion came, and they were hurled into the air, and the debris of bread and butter which he had taken down with him, when he saw what had occurred. He returned in alarm, and communicated the terrible fact to his companions, and the three men proceeded down the slipping side of the mine, and the three men, who had formed a way into the upper working. The extent of the calamity then burst upon them in its full force. They returned and proceeded along the passage till they had again reached the level part of its course, and turned down the opposite slope. The exertion in this way made them lose all pure water, but a putrid food was then almost recoil. Our readers may picture to themselves the terrible despair of the poor fellows when they found themselves thus walled in between the two floods forty feet apart, and the only way of escape had been removed from their first shock of consternation, they began to watch the water, which they were able to do for about two days by the aid of their two lamps. They had about two days' oil with them, and thus managed in the first place to keep the water from rising. They thought that they could not exist beyond a few hours, but still believed they might calculate on a few hours. They knelt down, and in the anticipation of certain death, commended themselves to their Maker. They were then in the water, and they had waited they watched the water closely and eagerly; onward came the putrid mass with awful certainty and rapidity. Hope the poor fellows had none. The three slabs of bread which Dely had taken down with him and the water, which he had so fortunately

In 1842, to 133,000,000 lbs. in 1859; of which the raw colonies and possessions furnished 82,000,000 lbs. (I am giving you the last statistical account that we have received to April, 1859.) From Germany and Spain the quantities of wool have been estimated at over 4,000,000 lbs.; but from other European countries, chiefly from Russia, the low countries, Denmark and Portugal, there has been an increase of 20,000,000 lbs. The raw colonies and possessions the increase during that time has been 10,000,000 lbs. The numbers from Australia the increase has been during twenty years from 13,000,000 lbs. to 54,000,000 lbs.; from South Africa the increase has been from 10,000,000 lbs. to 20,000,000 lbs. The raw colonies of India it has risen from 4,000,000 lbs. to 14,000,000 lbs. in the year, that is between 1842 and 1859. These figures show an increase so enormous that wool has been so much at the price of homage to the colonies and possessions that it is not to be remunerative. But if we attempt to estimate the total produce of the United Kingdom, the results will appear still more remarkable. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom is estimated at 14,000,000. The total produce of wool may be estimated at 120,000,000 lbs. In 1842, the home-grown wool could not have exceeded 100,000,000 lbs. A comparison of the quantity of the supply will stand thus:—1842, both the home and foreign supply, 120,000,000 lbs.; in 1859, the home and foreign supply amounted to 253,000,000 lbs.; making a total increase of 153,000,000 lbs., which shows an increased supply of wool to the extent of the great staples of manufacture to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. and this not followed by any diminution of price to the home producer. This has been caused partly by the increasing prosperity of the woolen manufactures at home and partly by the increase abroad. France alone took from us, in 1859, 9,000,000 lbs. of British wool, and upwards of 12,000,000 lbs. of colonial wool. She took the largest portion of the raw colonies of India, and the other countries relieved our market on the whole, in 1859, of 28,000,000 lbs. of wool, which was equal to three-fourths of the whole produce of Scotland and Ireland. It is not the point to which we are anxious to direct your attention is the change that has taken place in the relative prices of different kinds of wool, and the importance of a knowledge of this to the British farmer. The competition to which we are chiefly exposed is from the raw colonies and the quantities of wool. From Australia, the East Indies, South Africa, and South America, we received, in 1859, upwards of two-thirds of our imported wool. It is the wool of the region, which will most probably come of the region, and most rapidly in its produce of wool, is unsuitable to the production of the lustrous long wools which are now in great demand. The British islands produce a great quantity of the short fine wools, and a small portion comes from the North of Europe and Ireland; but hitherto we have held in our hands almost a monopoly of this supply, and as the Nature has given us the advantage, we might be said to have it. The short fine wool of our country, and of the Down and Cheviot, formerly sold at double the price of Lincoln or long combing wool. When the colonial wool trade had no existence, in 1851, Cheviot wools were sold at 50s. per lb. and Lincoln at 25s. per lb. no more than is, per lb. But in proportion as the market has begun to be supplied with fine Australian wool, the relative values of the two have greatly altered. In 1851, the price of the Cheviot had risen within 20. per lb. of half-bred Cheviot wools, and within 1d. per lb. and, in May, 1861, the Lincoln long wool was the dearest of the two. The change in price as between the Down and Lincoln wools has been the greatest that has taken place in the manufacture of different classes of goods. Coburgs (this is information that I received from an eminent manufacturer in Yorkshire, having no personal acquaintance with the subject myself) are made from both the short and long wools, and the short wools, of which there is a constantly increasing supply. Orleans and alpacas are made from the long wool, for which there is a constantly increasing demand. The short fine wools supply the short fine wools there is no lustre whatever; in the long wool lustre is a most important quality. Alpaca and mohair are introduced to a slight extent to produce a lustre in the cloth, but they are not so much in demand as the short wools, only two per cent. of the whole import, it will be obvious how little that will affect the price of home-made lustrous wools. There is a great and increasing demand for the long wools, and the price of lustrous goods in which the object is not merely fineness to the touch, but a lustrous appearance. Besides the British demand, there is an increasing demand for the long wools, and the quantity of wool for the goods manufactured from it. The French manufacturers already take the most of the long, lustrous wool of Ireland. I have been favoured by my friend Mr. Foster, M.P. for Bradford, with specimens of the various wools, and the prices affixed to each, and which I now beg to lay on the table for the inspection of the Society. The practical conclusion to which I arrive is, that the British wool-growers should endeavour to produce a wool of that kind of wool which is least subject to foreign and colonial competition, and for the production of which he fortunately possesses both the most suitable soil and climate, and the most favourable circumstances, increased by good farming, liberal feeding, and with a large frame of mutton, as well as a heavy fleece of wool. For this purpose the best course probably that can at present be adopted, suitable soils would be to grow the long wools, and to use the best of the kind which the desirable qualities of length, lustre, strength, and fineness of wool seem to be best combined. That paper contains all the material facts that I have to bring before the Society, and I have no consideration for such discussion, it may probably lead to. I imagine that the subject is one of considerable importance, and that upon careful examination it will be found well deserving of the attention of the English farmers of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Professor Wilson: I agree with Mr. Caird in what he says with reference to the necessity of having a distinct breed of sheep to give that peculiar lustre to the wool, and I also agree with him in his opinion as to the effect that good feeding will have upon the produce of wool. We know that all Europe pretty well, or all the world I may say, comes to us for improved breeds of cattle, for horses, and machinery. We have the reputation of being the best breeders of all the world, and I am very much inclined to think, from matters that have come to my knowledge, that if the continent was made better acquainted with our peculiar breeds of sheep, they would also have a great opinion of our wool market and the refinement of the people generally, we shall have them coming to us for sheep to use for their cattle. In 1855—probably the only time that the Agricultural Society of the Continent present was exhibited, in Paris, a collective series of English agricultural produce. I may say that it was placed in my hands by the Board of Trade, and one of the principal things I wished to

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Mr. Caird, M.P., read a paper on the 10th of June, Mr. Caird was illustrated by samples from various parts of the country. We subjoin the paper, and also an abstract of the discussion that ensued, in which frequent allusion was made to the value of Australian wools, as reported in the *Mark Lane Express*—

Mr. Caird said: The subject that I venture to bring before the society to-day appeared to me to be one of great importance to the agriculturists of this country, otherwise I should not have troubled you of the season have thought it necessary to take up their time; and as I have been very much engaged, I think probably I may condense my observations better, by reading a paper, than by entering into any discussion upon the subject. There has been an immense increase in the importation of foreign and colonial wools, and the price of our own has fallen; yet the price of British wool has not only undergone no reduction, but its production continues to be one of the most profitable branches of our agricultural industry. The imports of foreign wools have increased from 45,000,000 lbs. in 1841, to 133,000,000 lbs. in 1859; and the colonies and possessions furnished 82,000,000 lbs. (I am giving you the latest statistical account that we have furnished to April, 1859). From Germany and Spain we imported over 2,000,000 lbs. of a combination of over 4,000,000 lbs.; but from other European countries, chiefly from Russia, the low countries, Denmark and Portugal, there has been an increase of 20,000,000 lbs. of wools from the colonies and possessions in the increase during that time has been an increase of 100,000,000 lbs. from Australia the increase has been during twenty years from 13,000,000 lbs. to 54,000,000 lbs.; from South Africa the increase has been from 1,000,000 lbs. to 10,000,000 lbs.; from the Cape of India it has risen from 4,000,000 lbs. to 14,000,000 lbs. in the year, that is between 1842 and 1859. These figures show an increase so enormous as to be almost incredible, and at the price of home-grown wool continues, in the face of the enormous increase, to be remunerative. But if we attempt to estimate the total produce of the United Kingdom, the results will appear still more remarkable. The number of sheep in 1842 was 15,000,000; in 1859 it was 25,000,000. The total produce of wool may be estimated at 120,000,000 lbs. In 1842, the home-grown wool could not have exceeded 100,000,000 lbs. A comparison of the supply with the demand shows—In 1842, both the home and foreign supply amounted to 253,000,000 lbs.; making a total of 153,000,000 lbs. of wool, which shows an increased supply in the growth of our own wool of 20 per cent. of manufacture to the extent of nearly 75 per cent., and this not followed by any diminution of price in the home producer. This has been caused partly by the increase in price of the home-grown manufactures at home, but partly also by their increase abroad. France alone took from us, in 1859, 6,000,000 lbs. of British wool, and upwards of 12,000,000 lbs. of French wool. The demand from the countries of Irish wool, and France and other foreign countries relieved our market on the whole, in 1859, of 28,000,000 lbs. of wool, which was equal to three-fourths of the whole price of Scotland and Ireland. The practical point to be considered is, whether your attention is the change that has taken place in the relative prices of different kinds of wool, and the importance of a knowledge of this to the British manufacturer. The chief cause of the wool chiefly exposed lies in the shorter and finer qualities of wool. From Australia, the East Indies, South Africa, and South America, we received in 1859 a supply of 100,000,000 lbs. of imported wool. And the whole of that region, which will most probably continue to increase most rapidly in its produce of wool, is unsuitable for the production of the long wools which are now in great demand. The British wool produce this kind of wool in the greatest quantity. A small portion comes from the North of Europe and Ireland; but this advantage we have held in our hands since the time of the late Mr. Caird, and we have given us this advantage to help to make the most of it. The short fine wool of this country, such as the Downs and Cheviot, formerly sold at double the price of the long wools, but since the time of the late Mr. Caird, the price of the long wools has risen, and the price of the short fine wool has fallen, and in 1851, Cheviot wools were worth 2s. 6d. per lb., when the Lincoln brought no more than 1s. per lb. But in proportion as the market has begun to be supplied with fine Australian wools, the price of the short fine wool has fallen, and in 1851, the Lincoln brought 2s. 6d. per lb., when the Lincoln brought 1s. per lb. In July, 1851, the Lincolns had risen within 20. per lb. of half-bred Cheviots, and in 1856, within 10. per lb., and in May, 1861, the Lincoln brought 2s. 6d. per lb., when the Cheviot brought 1s. per lb. In price as between the Downs and Lincoln wools has been equally great. The two kinds of wool are used in the manufacture of different classes of goods. Colours are made from the short fine wool, and from an eminent manufacturer in Yorkshire (having a personal acquaintance with the subject myself) are made from Australian, merino, Down, and other fine short wools, of which there is a constantly increasing supply. The long wools are used in the manufacture of the long wools, for which there is a constantly increasing demand, and a limited area of supply. In the short fine wools there is no lustre whatever; in the long wools there is a great deal of lustre. The Alpaca and mohair are introduced to a slight extent to produce lustre in the cloth; but as the supply of that description of wool is only 10 per cent. of the whole import, it will be necessary to use little that will give the cloth a home-made lustre wools. There is a great and increasing demand for Orleans and mixed alpacas, and of lustreous goods in which the object is not merely to produce a good cloth, but to produce a good cloth, and the British demand, there is an increasing French demand both for that kind of wool and for the goods manufactured from it. The French manufacturers of the long wools, and the French wool of Ireland. I have been favoured by my friend Mr. Foster, M.P. for Bradford, with specimens of the various wools at present used by the manufacturers of the cloth, with the prices offered to each, and which will now be shown to the Society for the inspection of the Society. The practical conclusion to which I arrive is that the British wool-grower should develop as much as possible his own wool, and should be prepared to meet the foreign and colonial competition, and for the production of which he fortunately possesses both the most suitable soil and climate, and the supply of which can be best improved by good feeding, liberal feeding, and with a large frame of mutton. The best wool is the best wool. For this purpose the best cross probably that can at present be adopted on suitable soils would be by using the improved Lincoln or Leicester ram, in place of the Leicester ram, and the Leicester ram, by strength, and time of wool seem to be best combined. That paper contains all the material facts that I desire to bring before the Society for their consideration, and I am sure that the paper will be of great use to you. I imagine that the subject is of considerable importance, and that upon careful examination it will be found well deserving of the attention of the practical farmers of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Professor Wilson: I agree with Mr. Caird in what he says with reference to the necessity of having a distinct breed of sheep to give peculiar lustre to the wool. And I also quite agree with him in regard to the fact that the best wool is the best wool, and that the best wool is the best wool. We know that all Europe pretty well, or all the world I may say, comes to us for improved breeds of cattle, for horses, and machinery. We have the greatest reputation in the world for our agriculture. And I am very much inclined to think, from what facts have come to my knowledge, that if the continent was made better acquainted with our peculiar breeds of sheep, and also with the peculiar condition of the wool, and the manner of raising it, and the manner of using it, we should be able to come to us for sheep to the same extent that they now come to us for the other things. In 1855—now before the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, a collection of English agricultural produce was exhibited in Paris, and it was placed in my hands by the Board of Trade, and one of the principal things I wished to

myself there and what I had been able to deduce  
 gained from what I saw, it appeared to me that the  
 day for the fine qualities of wools was rapidly pass-  
 ing away. We have in Saxony a great number of  
 Saxony cloths that we used to wear when the merinos  
 were cultivated, and wool was sold at a high price to  
 manufacture an expensive material to be worn by the  
 few. Now, however, the Saxons are now to get a  
 cheaper article that can be worn by the many. At  
 Bradford, Leeds, and all those parts of Yorkshire,  
 testily to the fact that the manufacture of the looser  
 goods is such that from long wools, are rapidly  
 increasing. While the price of the long fine wools  
 from the short wools is as rapidly decreasing, and the  
 consequence is that clear-headed farmers on the  
 Continent see that they have not to continue the  
 raising of the long fine wools, but to turn to short  
 wools, and that it will be their policy to change,  
 as rapidly as they can, their merinos to a breed  
 of sheep that should give them more mutton, a larger  
 flock for the same quantity of a cheaper description  
 of wool. They are also of the opinion that the  
 market requires can be supplied from Australia  
 and New Zealand at a far cheaper rate, and far better  
 in quality, than any that Saxony, or Silesia, or  
 Moravia supply. I have seen the fine wools of New  
 Zealand the flocks are kept out in the open air, the  
 animal secretes its wool under natural conditions, and  
 the fibre throughout is equal. But when you come  
 to the wools of Saxony, Silesia, or Moravia and  
 Silesia—you can, with a microscope, discover the  
 secretion that has taken place during the cold  
 months of winter, differing in size and in spiral form  
 from the fibre which is secreted during the warm months  
 of summer. You can see that whatever fine wool  
 wools. It so happens that at the Exhibition in Paris  
 there was a great deal of interest taken in  
 the wools. I think it was a Baron Barathen who got  
 the highest price for the wools of Moravia and  
 Moravian merino fleece. When we came to examine  
 it, this fleece weighed about fourteen ounces, and  
 that was the produce of a sheep of five years old, and  
 the same for the other four. I was laying down  
 the law of free trade to your friends. I was saying  
 to have been, and speaking of the way we were going  
 in England; and we had a little jury to sit upon  
 the question, whether our cheap long coarse wools  
 were not better for the use of the agriculturists upon  
 agriculture and upon the public at large, than the  
 fine quality of merino wools. I produced a Lincoln  
 fleece that was the produce of a sheep fourteen months  
 old, and it weighed 20 lbs. The price was valued  
 at 10d per lb. at that period (it is now 12d).  
 Of course the question was decided in my favour,  
 that mine was the most valuable description of  
 sheep for all purposes. Not contented with that,  
 that the rods of Mr. Caird, Mr. Higgs, and I  
 is well known in the London market, as being  
 the greatest dealer or agent for the Australian and  
 New Zealand wools, to pick me out the best sample  
 of the wools of the Continent, and I might  
 show what Australia could do in the way of competi-  
 tion with the finest quality of wools. He sent me  
 a bale of wool that he picked up in the market, and it  
 was of the best quality. I was then estimated by the  
 French experts as equal in quality to the best  
 value to Baron Barathen's choice fleece. Well, that  
 at once showed that the foreign growers could not  
 successfully compete in the wool market with Eng-  
 land. I was then asked to state and believe  
 myself that the tendency that was then  
 generated and has been growing since is for the  
 foreigner to give up growing these fine class wools  
 upon small and stony farms, and to turn to the  
 large frame sheep, carrying more wool of a lower  
 price. Well, to do that they will have to come to  
 England to obtain some of our stock to cross with  
 the wools of the kind that we have now in France.  
 In France, France for some eight or ten years  
 has been adopting this policy. You will find now  
 of these very high class merinos now in France; you  
 find them nearly all replaced by what they call the  
 Meris de France. They are now growing and giving  
 way to another cross, chiefly with the Leicester,  
 which they call the Dishley merino, which are making  
 as immense deal more mutton and much heavier  
 fleeces than the Meris de France. At the same  
 time the wool is of a quality equal to the requirements  
 for the best manufactures of the present day.  
 Mr. Gordon Hobbis: I quite agree with Mr. Caird  
 that we all must look to breeding for the million.  
 The French are doing it, and the English are doing  
 it. I am sure that we can supply all the fine wool that the world wants.  
 The Chairman said, the habits of the people had  
 greatly changed. When he was a young man, a per-  
 son of his rank affronted if his tailor offered him cloth  
 at anything less than 24s. or 25s. a yard; but  
 Saxony. Expensive cloth was scarcely ever worn  
 at the present day, and hence the necessity for wool-  
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**THE GORILLA WARFARE**

Where the spines look like waves,  
And the waves look like men—  
The things—browne squating,  
Haired underneath his hair,  
And a white man in a daisy  
Irresistible, if fair—  
Where the alligator gambols—  
Whole-like in the black lagoon;  
Met, unseated, R. T. Du Caillo,  
Hail of the white lagoon—  
Found the shingo-browne squating,  
Marlines, woad the tropic moon;  
The spiders—  
(When he gazed in the lagoon)—  
Twing'd the crocodile stupendous,  
Met the Causasian with eye—  
On cold missionary pie—  
Shot and bagged the Serece Gorilla,  
To the mass of the Serece Gorilla,  
Heard, fifteen miles off, his roaring,  
Melow d'lea gnoo—han!

What, you doubt me? generous public,  
Hear me swear it's no take in  
Days say the threat's a yarn,  
And, looke, here's the lawyer's skin!

(ANOTHER VERSE)  
JOHN MURRAY'S SHIP GORILLA.  
To the tune of "Yankee Doodle Dandy."  
Now lately I saw the Gorilla,  
And you magnificent bismons,  
"Heard the sound of a clapping ear!" I tell you, he  
The stars and stripes of our flag,  
Fleeting again at the fore,  
And her name was John Murray's ship Gorilla, O!

The Skipper was Du Chally  
(Twing the liskane to his sleigh?)  
Outspunged force and Dismun just the fellow, O!  
"Give me 50 liskane to the Serece Gorilla,  
"Tive her wanting to the pale—  
The Serece Gorilla was the name of my Gorilla, O!"

"Our decks what under shies"  
"Here's a spankin' you, by lissie"  
"Comm' erius' down her topman like a willer, O!"  
The Trade moun' of the Serece Gorilla,  
"Shake a reef out at the mirc—  
"And success to light John Murray's ship Gorilla, O!"

But while they were imbibin',  
And a chaff 'n' a laugh, the Serece Gorilla,  
And his Chally was a cheekin' like to beiler, O!  
Come something hard and black,  
With an ash ash ash ash ash ash ash ash,  
Just nashipins of John Murray's ship Gorilla, O!

When right in front appearin'  
We remoun'd Gorilla to the Serece Gorilla,  
Embedd the Tiver and the Bissar and set her, O!  
"Luff Ho!" their captain cried,  
"Give her lissie an orange!"  
"Here's a settler for John Murray's ship Gorilla, O!"

Then each man took to his gun  
And the Serece Gorilla was like run  
Whil'd Du Chally, cap'n of the Serece Gorilla at the tiller, O!  
Like Astoria's a nashy-eighty  
They pound'd on a hull  
And the figure-head of M. S. Gorilla, O!

Down came his flag a mucker,  
And the Serece Gorilla was like run  
And the Serece Gorilla was like run  
But Chally cried: "Avast!"  
And the Serece Gorilla was like run  
"Lads, you hav'n't seen the last of the Gorilla, O!"

So scarcely had he spoke,  
"Moun' the Serece Gorilla,  
All a flashin' and a bangin' 'nough to kill yer, O!"  
Came Marchison and Owen,  
With a nashy equal to the Serece Gorilla,  
Berrin down to help John Murray's ship Gorilla, O!

Smart "lissies" in variety  
"Give me 50 liskane to the Serece Gorilla, O!"  
All a nashy on majestic on the huller, O!  
And the signal was a nashy  
"The R. S. Specta every man  
Will show right for John Murray's ship Gorilla, O!"

At last the Serece Gorilla,  
As he gave the martial "Tiver"  
A hot shot twixt wind and water, like to fill her, O!  
But her headrick was a nashy  
As he raked them free and ash,  
Side by side have John Murray's ship Gorilla, O!

It would take a week to tell you  
How they went at it pell-mell,  
And the Bissar and the Tiver got a spiller, O!  
The Captain Captain  
From a rear, changed to a Berrin,  
And they lough-broke the Serece Gorilla, O!"

So I'll leave it to his history  
For R. Aytown his affluant,  
And when a cadaverous Serece Gorilla to thrill yer, O!  
—ally traits of his hom—  
Grey still sticking to his stern—  
Drop the curtain on John Murray's ship Gorilla, O!"

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.  
(MONT & CO.)  
Wool.—The quantity of wool in the market is so small to be taken as a test of the market, nor shall we be able to say how prices will turn until the arrival of some considerable portion of the new clip which is expected to arrive in about 10 or 12 days. The prices of the wool were withdrawn, the rest are under.

Wool, in the market, is well maintained, with a slight advance, a slight advance. Two large lots brought 84d. per lb. for the same.

Wool.—All offered to-day found buyers, except two parcels, withdrawn for a higher figure. Prices ranged from 32s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per lb. for the same. The shipping parcel of 700 lbs. of wool, brought 84d. per lb. for the same.

Hides.—About 140 were offered, the whole of which passed the hammer. The quality is good. The market is well maintained, with a slight advance, a slight advance. Two large lots brought 84d. per lb. for the same.

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**FAMOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS COUPLE.—TO LET,** the well-known **ICE-HOUSE, TRAFALGAR INN,** Newtown, near Sydney Colliery, close to the water front. No good, or any change of business. Apply on the premises to **ALFRED MOORE AND CO.,** auctioneers and estate agents, Labour Exchange, Pitt-street.

**SHOP AND BAKERYHOUSE.** **LET,** Darling Point, Rushcutters Bay; rent £1 per week. Apply next to **P. BOWLES.**

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE, or Apartments.** Mrs. **HEDDER'S**, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near street.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE,** for a gentleman, and separate apartments for families, at No. 2, O'Connell-street, next Australian Club.

**BOARD AND Residence wanted,** by a young lady desiring modest, with or without the use of piano-forte. Enquire cashing. For address apply 571, George-street.

**ALMAIN.—A Vacancy** for one Boarder in a respectable private family. References required. Situated on the Water Front, close to the wharf. Enquire **KEMSYR,** grocer and house agent, Balmain.

**THURSTON, BATHURST.—TO LET,** in the thriving town of Bathurst, Two handsome and commodious **DIPS AND DWELLINGS,** adjoining the Royal Hotel, and the new Police Station, very convenient and close adjacent to the banks. The shops have been fitted up with plate-glass fronts, and are well worthy the attention of capitalists and others. For terms apply to Mr. **NICHOLAS** and Co., Bathurst.

**DWELLING-HOUSE,** William-street, nine rooms, undergoing thorough repair.

**CAPITAL SHOP AND Dwelling,** Parramatta-street.

**CONVALESCENCE,** Rushcutters Bay, very comfortable.

Apply to **T. W. SMART, Esq.,** Mona; or to **W. P. GILCOTT, Exchange Corner.**

**FURNISHED BEDROOM,** suitable for Single Gentlemen, at No. 12, Myramont-street.

**NEW STORE TO LET** at Albion, built of brick with a shingle roof, first store 12 feet high, second 13 feet, and comprising shop, show-room, and cellar, all equal size; parlour, dining-room, and two bedrooms—having a plate glass front, each upon 10 feet by 8 ft.; situated in the most central position of the town, affords opportunity the Court-house, Telegraph Office, and the Police Station, and is well adapted for other purposes at a low rate opposite to any one desirous of entering upon extending their business, to one of the most thriving prosperous townships in New South Wales, and of great advantage to capitalists and commercial men, substantial, and best situated place of business in the colony. For further particulars, apply to **JOHN SPEYER,** Bathurst.

**MYRAMONT BRIDGE HOTEL TO LET.** Apply to **WILLIAM DAY, No. 6, Myramont-street, Myramont.**

**PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,** healthy locality. For address apply **F. LARTER, South Road, Newcastle.**

**SUPERIOR APARTMENTS.** Board if required. Mrs. **WRIGHT,** 4 Premier terrace, William-street.

**NO BELLET, THE SHOP AND PREMISES,** No. 27, Hunter-street. **MCCULLOCH, Wynyard-square.**

**NO LET, FURNISHED, TWO BEDROOMS,** with sitting-rooms. 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

**NO LET, APARTMENTS,** 88, William-street, Woolloomooloo. Rent moderate.

**NO LET, 112 and 114, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo,** thoroughly repaired. Apply to **SHERIFF DOWNING, 266, George-street.**

**NO LET, those spacious STORES** in Wynyard-street, adjoining the Market Place, Francis and Gwynne streets, apply to **MOSES MOSES** and Co., Wynyard-street.

**NO LET, from 1st January next,** and well-known Boat and Show Shop, Rushford House, George-street, Newcastle. Apply to Mr. **ABBOTT, collector, King-street.**

**NO LET, in Spring-street, 3 ROOMS** (with use of kitchen if required), suitable for office, or a private residence. Apply to Messrs. L. & S. SAMUEL, 181, King-street North.

**NO BE LET, the extensive WAREHOUSE AND PREMISES** in Pitt-street North, at present in the possession of Mr. C. A. Wilson. Possession given 1st January next. Apply to **JAMES MURPHY, 101, Cumberland-street.**

**NO LET, at Newtown, a HOUSE,** containing nine rooms, with coach-house and stable, garden, and paddock, late in the occupation of W. C. Rusk. Apply to **BUSBY, 101, Macquarie-street.**

**NO LET, Large PREMISES,** suitable either for a photographic gallery, stores, or office; likewise my back stores for food or dry goods. Enquire at **M. ULISTON'S, 267, Pitt-street.**

**NO LET, in Dorling-street, No. 1, a HOUSE** of six rooms, with bathroom, and respectable family. Apply at 807, George-street; or to Mr. **IRLANDIAN,** in the City.

**NO LET, at Balmain, COTTAGE** of five rooms; large garden, green ground, and large yard, close to the ferry. Rent low to a permanent tenant. Apply 231, Palmer-street.

**NO LET, a HOUSE, 211, Crown-street, Surry Hills;** a few doors from the South Head Road, containing four bedrooms, kitchen, and yard. The house is in good air, and water laid on. Enquire at the house in the City.

**NO LET, furnished or unfurnished, for twelve months,** from 1st January, No. 191, Macquarie-street North, doors from Library, containing eight rooms, kitchen, out-house. For particulars, address by letter, G. R. S., Great Office.

**NO LET, Newtown, near the English Church, a commodious four-roomed COTTAGE** with bath, detached, detached kitchen, gardens in front and rear, and excellent and never-failing well of water; rent low. Apply to **PELLETT, Parramatta-street;** or, to Mr. **PIEHL, near Newtown.**

**NO LET, situate Grosve-street, Camperdown, a COTTAGE** of four rooms, with verandah back, and garden behind, costing about £100. Suitable for a small house, yard, kitchen, and flower garden, and plenty of water. Apply **THOMAS KELVEY,** corner Pitt and Millum streets.

**NO BE LET, that elegant and most commodious family residence,** being under large Park-terrace, presently over since its completion (nearly four years ago) by Matthew H. Stephen, Esq. A two-story stone, red-brick, half-lift, and ground's room may be had at the option of the tenant. Apply to **WILLIAM MONTAGU WADE,** 129, Castlereagh-street.

**NO LET, No. 7, WILLIAM-STREET, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo—6 rooms, kitchen, large yard, water on, and taxes paid, fifteen minutes per quarter by tramway.** Suitable for a comfortable family. For &c, apply to Mr. J. PEEL, 5, Barton-street, near Ferry, South Head Road; or Mr. **WILLIAMS, Hotel, Strand Office.**

**NO ENGINEERS, Manufacturers, Timber Men, hatters, &c.—Wharf and Business Premises** to LET, at the large premises in Stone-cutting, with workshops, sheds, engine-house, office, &c., near the A. N. S. Railway. Presently let to another firm. Full particulars and Co. engineers: possession can be given on the 1st October next. Apply opposite to Mr. T. DAVIS's, or to Mr. **WILLIAM FRANKLIN, 129, Castlereagh-street.**

**THE BARLEY MOW HOTEL, Park and Castlereagh Streets.—This favorite and centrally-situated hotel is now to be let on lease, either with or without the furniture and fixtures, and on most favourable terms. It presents the most eligible site for business, as it will find this an opportunity for a lucrative investment, which very rarely occurs. The Barley Mow Hotel has been for many years in the hands of the late Sir James E. Gordon, and is now offered for sale by the same connection. For terms apply to Mr. **WILLIAM SKINNER, Castlereagh-street, or to Mr. SKINNER, Street.****

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